The Weekly Caucasian.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

White Supremacy' And Repudiation

THIS IS LIBERTY!

OUR MOTTO:

NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC

OUR PLATFORM:

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1860 AND THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES

OUR DOCTRINES:

This is a White Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men and their posterity Forever!

Down with the XIVth Bedammendment!

Total Repudiation of the Monstrous Yankee War Debt—Accursed, Unconstitutional Burden, accumulated by an Unconstitutional Mob, styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade, for the accomplishment of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose!

Down with Bondholders and Taxes!

Subordination of the Military to the Civil Authorities!

Down with the Satraps!

Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or

Another Rebellion!

Revolution must be met by Counter Revolution—Force by Force—Violence by Violence—and Usurpation should be overthrown if needs be, by the Bayonet!

Down with Test-Oaths & Registration

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!!

☞ By letter received from Col. Donan, dated August 6th, we learn that he will be home next week.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

The New Departurists propose to leave the old Democratic ship, Constitution, with her flag floating gaily to the breeze, and her timbers in good order, with her chart and compass on board, and the wind of popular opinion filling her sails—and man a pirate and join hands with the crew, and together run the government on to destruction. We agree with the Atlanta Sun in its comments on an article from the Richmond Enquirer, as to the issues upon which the Democracy should go into the great civic struggle in 1872, when it says that the whole question is presented in a nutshell, by the St. Louis Republican, in the following paragraph:

The Constitutional question before the people then, is not whether a State has a right to secede, or to nullify any act of Congress. That was decided, in fact, by the late war, but whether a state has any rights which the National Government may not, at its pleasure, set aside. When a Central Government begins to appropriate the powers of surrounding States or provinces, it never, of its own accord, ceases from the process. It continues the encroachment, if unopposed, until it has become imperialized, and the States reduced to outlying dependencies.

The real living issue involved in the next contest in this country, as we view it, is thus briefly, but pointedly stated. The right of secession for all present, practical purposes was, as we understand, decided by the war; not that war can ever settle or decide any principle or truth in matters of government or justice between men or States, any more than matters of science, art or religion. War may decide or determine permanently, questions of policy, but never questions of right.

So of the question of negro slavery. The Southern States abolished that institution themselves by their own acts, after the close of the war—after they had fully resumed all their obligations to the Union under the Constitution, and were fully recognized by the Federal government as constituent members of the Union, and entitled to an equal voice on all questions pertaining to its welfare, even those touching changes in the organic law.

Ever since the acts of these States that the Thirteenth amendment of the Constitution is now a valid part of the organic law of the Union. These questions, therefore, we consider among the "dead issues." We are for dealing with the living present and the live issues now before us. These are the usurpations of the majority faction in Congress since the close of the war.

The arrangement of the abuses of power in these usurpations before the bar of public reason, for popular condemnation, is the platform on which we stand. We believe this to be the grand mission of the Democratic party. Its great work is to arrest the progress of usurpation, and to save the country from a lamentable catastrophe. As the Sun very forcibly puts it:

This mission is not to be performed by "coaxing" or tricks of any sort, and absent all right to be performed by force, it cannot be fulfilled or accomplished. Such ends are not to be sought or attained, any of these flagrant usurpations of power by which the Union is now, and the Election Bill are claimed to be fulfilled exercises of authority.

These fatal blows at Public Liberty are but the results of the preceding more glaring usurpations. They are but the fruits of the other, and "by their fruits shall ye know them." In the language of the Louisville Republican, "When a central government begins to appropriate the powers of surrounding States or provinces, it never, of its own accord, desists from the process."

This process was begun by the minority faction in Congress in their Reconstruction policy so called, by which, at one blow, ten of the states of the Union were made to lose all rights of commonwealths, and put in a condition far worse than that of protectorates. They were ruled, with military despotism and barbarous tuition, to a condition worse than that of serfdom. They were subjected entirely to military rule without the recognition of a single civil right.

What are the usurpations of the Ku-Klux Bill, compared to this Bill of all abuse at the very school of Public Liberty?

Now we advise and counsel no forcible resistance to any of these usurpations. We advise obedience to the mandates of these bills, as laws of law as judicially expounded and enforced by those in authority, clothed with power to execute them. But we do hold it to be demoralizing the latter and later of these usurpations, the voice of the people shall not be heard against the former and greater. We moreover think more manly that the people shall not be taught to believe or assert for any purpose whatever, that any of these usurpations have been nothing but acts of settlements of questions growing out of the war or its results, and above all we insist, that these usurpations shall not be recognized by the people at the polls, as a settlement of any question "in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed."

These measures were in no way connected with the legitimate results of the war. The Union was fully restored under the Constitution when they were enacted. They were condemned by "outside of the Constitution," and openly Revolutionary in their character and objects.

The settlement of them—so called—was, moreover the work of fraud, force, perfidy, and violence, a "mode and manner" utterly at war with the authority constitutionally appointed. Is not the great live question now, therefore, before the people of the United States in indeed the constitutional question, and not whether a State has a right to secede, or be nullify an act of Congress—but whether a State has any right which the Federal Government may not, at its pleasure, set aside.

On this issue, we are willing to unite with all friends of liberty in all the States of the Union, in the coming contest, to put out of power those who have the present control of the Federal Government, and who have so wickedly abused their high trust—whose gouge "es, if not arrested, will end inevitably in Despotism.

If the battle be pitched upon this ground alone, with no soft words of usurpations of any sort, there will be no need of fervor. Volunteers of the own accord, when the signal is given, will pour forth from every quarter with their enthusiasm for the cause, which love of liberty ever inspires and which, in popular elections, it is ever the great "source of victory."

HENS' RIGHTS.

At a farm yard in Virginia there lived a family of domestic fowls, consisting of two cocks and about a dozen hens. The cocks were game and of the best breed, and were remarkable for their pluck and gallantry, as well as for their devotion and attention to their wives. When food was thrown to them, they never partook of it before calling up the hens, and seeing that they were served first; and, whenever they chanced to find a savory bug, or to scratch up a delicate worm, they always denied themselves the luxury, and invited the hens to enjoy it in preference, thus showing that their chief gratification consisted in the comfort and happiness of their wives. And the hens were not slow to avail themselves of the self-denial and politeness of their husbands; but gobbled up grain, worms and bugs without even saying "thank you," or "won't you join us?"

And while they looked upon these delicate attentions of their lords as a matter of course, they were in return loving, gentle and obedient, and attended to domestic duties notably; laying their eggs with regularity and dispatch, sitting on them carefully and patiently, and raising their chickens in the most affectionate and devoted manner.

Both men and women, if their pride permitted, might draw instructive lessons from this social family of domestic fowls.

One day this family of fowls was visited by two strange hens, that had just arrived from Massachusetts, long-legged, long-necked and big footed, and had coarse harsh voices. Without invitation or introduction, they strode into the barn yard, and conversed and acted in so free and easy a style, that one would have supposed that the barn yard belonged to them

After a few remarks upon the late war and the scarcity of cocks, they requested the hens to assemble in the corner of the yard, when one of their new acquaintances addressed them, on a subject of paramount importance, not only to their own comfort and happiness, but to the future success and progress of their posterity, and all civilized poultry. We are sorry that we havn't space to give the whole address, which was an able exposition of the great reform movement, but will have to content ourselves with the concluding portion, and will refer those wishing to read the whole of it, to the Richmond Enquirer, from which paper we have gotten this account. The Massachusetts hen concluded her long and eloquent harangue as follows:

"There are now at the North two schools of philosophy. One is called the positive school, which teaches that if hens will lay eggs, and cackle and induce them to perform all the functions and duties of the females. As far as the things, hatching, feeding and taking care of chickens are concerned, this school is admitted success, and the day is not far distant when these labors will be shared by the hens and the roosters, and then we poor, down trodden females will have time to enjoy ourselves—But the grand defect of this school is that the roosters lay eggs, and here I regret to say, that our success has not been so decided. Our hens are constantly getting egg bound, and to such a degree as to deprive them of all his tail feathers, and the larger portion of his comb, and even to bend their spurs totally upon

FRIGHTENED HENS AND FRAYED OVER SHOES.

And drive him briskly up the hill. The result, as I have informed you, has not been entirely satisfactory; but Mrs. Dr. Cackle, of Boston, the eminent hen doctress, after a profound study of the subject, has suggested the addition to the diet of a proper proportion of sulphur and glycerine, and predicts that our success will then be assured. This school looks also to the cultivation of the female voice up to the strength and sweetness of the rooster. Crowing hens have been established all over New England, and now it is common there for hens to crow as loud and as early as roosters.

"The other school is called the negative school, or the society for the suppression of eggs, and here, we have not so all marked success, so much so that the production of eggs by the native New England hens has been reduced from what it was formerly, in the ratio of eight to three; that is to say, that where an unmitigated hen would formerly lay eight eggs, a well-educated hen of the present day only lays three, and doesn't lay them unless she chooses. Ladies, that is what I call the march of intellect. The Dowager Queen Bee, who is a pupil from the great social snake-bite. If we go on improving at that rate, we shall soon stop laying altogether, and then the hens will have to take it up, or depend upon the Brahma Pootras, Cochin China, Shanghais and other foreign breeds for keeping up the stock.

And now, ladies, allow me to give you your first lesson in crowing. Stand up straight and turn your feet out; heads up and necks out to the full extent, now all

CLAP YOUR WINGS AND CROW.

Not do? And there rose such an uncarthly and hideous screech and yell, that the rooster, who was fast in the barn and wondering what had become of his hens, rushed frantically to the spot, and there he found the long-legged strangers flapping their wings and crowing at the top of their lungs, which, by the way, the Shanghai dig his spurs into their sides, pitched her over, and knocked her to such a degree that the hardly had enough left to fill her tail, or her nakedness. As soon as she could recover her breath and tongue, she cried

"HOLD HOSS! HE ROOSTER.

Aren't you ashamed of yourself to beat a widow lady in this way? I thought you Southern cocks were famous for your gallantry and attention to the fair sex, and here you are beating a lady almost to death. Last indeed, cried the rooster, "didn't I hear you crowing? How was I to know you were a lady? I am sure you don't look like one, you look to me like a vapor. Now get you gone, and if I ever catch any more of you long-legged Boston she-males coming into my henery and preaching up Sunday schools, and trying up crowing schools, I'll beat you within an inch of your lives. Clear

The long-legged Bostonians, of an illustrious Bobby Hardshell, of Plymouth Rock, and her companions, then scampered off, screaming at the top of their voices, "Ku Klux! Ku-Klux! Klux, Klux, Klux."

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN SAINT LOUIS.

The official returns of the election show that the Democratic candidate, Charles Speck, is elected Presiding justice by 1110 majority. And that the Democrats have elected four out of the seven judges. The city is now free from Radical rule, and we may hope for better things under the Democratic administration.

How The Trick Was Discovered.

The Radical trick by which persons summoned as witness before the Ku-Klux committee on suggestion of the Democratic members, were prevented from appearing, was discovered in this wise:

Messrs. Blair and Blair, the Democratic members, have been strongly surprised at the non-appearance of prominent Southern gentlemen who had been summoned as witnesses before the committee, and when, if it was well known, were in a position to give a correct and truthful view of the Southern situation. In view of the unaccountable delay in the arrival of these witnesses, a dispatch was sent to the Southern papers stating the surprise that was expressed, and especially mentioning as a singular circumstance that such men as Gen. Wright, and Gen. Gordon, and Hon. T. Hardeman, Jr., of Georgia, who were thoroughly conversant with affairs in their state, had failed to appear in answer to the summons. This dispatch was published in the morning, and before one o'clock that day a dispatch was received from Hardeman stating that he "need not come, as the committee had not time to hear more witnesses." This let the cat out of the bag and the pious Judge Poland had to own up to the fact. The witnesses were re-summoned at once and have testified.

There are now 855 prisoners in the penitentiary, fourteen new ones having been added last week.

FINANCIAL.

Specials to the Chicago Tribune from New York, dated Saturday, say that "the features in the Wall Street markets now are the extraordinary abundance of money, the buoyancy and advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railway bonds that command public confidence and pay a higher rate of interest than government securities. The shrewdest observers on the streets are confident that a large portion of the surplus capital of Europe is destined to find its resting-place in this country, which offers greater inducements than elsewhere. This month about one hundred thousand German soldiers will be disbanded, and many of them will, it is thought, come to settle permanently in this country, bringing with them additional labor, money, and connections, which contributes to our national wealth. The influx of European capital is a permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European money markets within two hours' distance of New York, so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago a silver mine in Utah was bought for $1,100,000, gold, by London capitalists, and the bargain was made, the title passed, and money paid within the space of forty eight hours. Each steamer at this port from Liverpool brings out endless capitalists, or their representatives, on a tour of inspection of the silver mines of the Pacific slope. The buoyancy and strength of the stock market are the legitimate result of the pouring in of European capital. It operates like new issues of greenbacks, but is more permanent."

An association of tax-payers has been formed in Washington, intended to protect property against spoliation on the part of corrupt, needless, extravagant government of the city and federal territory. The city and district have suffered much from official knavery within the past few years. The result is shown by the quantity of property to be sold for taxes, the list filling 180 columns of the official journal. A day of reckoning is coming for public plunderers there and elsewhere.

KISSING

Some say that kissing's a sin;
But I think it's no more so
For a young lass to kiss her fellow in this world,
Since ever there was two.

Or, if it wasna lawful,
Lawyers wadna allow it;
If it wasna holy,
Ministers wadna sanction it.

If it wasna modest,
Maidens wadna take it;
If it wasna plenty,
Poor folk wadna get it.

Phebe Cary is Dead.—A telegram from Washington announces the death of Phebe Cary. The sad announcement will assuredly send a thrill through many a heart. It seems but yesterday that Alice Cary, after long and patient suffering, was called hence, and now Phebe has gone to join her sister, from whom in life she was inseparable. It is not the poet alone whom we were wont to admire in Alice as well as in Phebe; for those that knew them, either personally or by their good works,

—Felt behind the singer stood
A sweet and gracious Womanhood.

The tribute Whittier paid to the memory of Alice—a tribute that few can read without feeling their eyes getting moist—has now a deeper and a sadder undertone. Of Phebe, too, it may truly be said that

Her life was earnest work, not play,
Her tired feet climbed a weary way;
And even through her figured strain
We hear the sobs of pain or rain.
Unseen of her her fair fame grew,
The good she did she rarely knew;
Unguessed her own life the love
That turned its tears her grave above.

May the sod rest lightly on the sweet singer, and good woman, and even as her memory will ever remain green, so may the flowers she loved so well be perpetually blooming and shed fragrance over her grave.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United Supreme Court has decided that the limitation laws of the Southern States were suspended for the full period between the proclamation of blockade of the Southern ports, April 19th, 1861, and the proclamation of restoration of Federal authority of August 20, 1866. The effect of this decision will be to reopen the courts of the Southern States to ante war claims of Northern creditors, and to give vitality to obligations which have been barred by limitation under the hitherto received ruling of State courts. The principle will apply equally to Federal and State courts.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 7.—A party of negroes, returning from an excursion on the Savannah, Seaboard and Skidaway railroad, took possession of two cars, detached them near Saundy station, and commenced fighting among themselves. One negro is reported to have been killed. The remaining cars, with a large number of ladies on board, came to this city. The negroes have possession of the road and the sheriff will go out tonight to arrest the rioters.

New York, August 7.—The threatened approach of cholerais being met by every precautionary measure on the part of the health authorities in the city and quarantine. This morning the work of cleansing the streets with lime and other disinfectants was commenced. The quarantine officers state that up to the present time no cholera has been detected on vessels entering this port.

Lynch Law at Frankfort, Ky.,—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a party of armed and masked men went to the Frankfort jail and demanded the keys of the jailor. Obtaining these, they took out of the prison the negro who committed a rape on Mrs. Pfeiffer a few days ago, and the other who fired into the crowd at the election riot, and hung them.

A Washington editor is mad because a compositor headed his editorial, "The Champagne Opened," when he wrote, "The Campaign Opened." He says that a printer is always thinking of something to drink.

ROW IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Split in the Louisiana Radical Convention.

THE WATT GOES BRAVELY ON.

The Virginia and Tennesse Programme is Being Carried out in Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The mill of the gods grinds slowly, but surely. When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues.

Gov Warmouth, the anti-Grant man, with his friends, being refused admission to the Rebublican convention which convened in the custom house, on the 9th, withdrew to Turner's hall, amidst the greatest enthusiasm and applause. The negro Lieutenant Governor Dunn, supported by the bayonets of the administration, organized in the custom house. Thus creating a split, which will prove the death blow to Radicalism in Louisiana, as it was in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and other States.

Let the Democrats be patient, and hold off hands, and we'll see a magnificent Kilkenny cat fight, all over the country. Sick him, Bull. Sail in Touse. We'll bet our money on the brindle dog, who will bet on the black

The latest returns from Kentucky show a splendid Democratic victory. The Democrats claim that Leslie's majority for Governor will be 35,000. Harlan's friends concede 30,000.

Another Departure—"Victoria League" and "Equal Rights" Party.—We are the happy and honored recipients of a circular from the Victoria League, headquarters New York, with branches at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, making the important and pleasing announcement that the League is organized, equipped and in working order, and that its mission is to unite the progressive portion of the American people into a new political organization, called the Equal Rights Party, consisting of both sexes, founded on the constitutional right of suffrage which the 14 and 15th Amendments vest in women as well as men. It demands of Congress, at its next session, a Declaratory Act, in support of these pretensions, and nominates for next president, Mrs Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, and winds up by invoking our editorial good will, &c., and by signing itself concisely, and satisfactorily, "the Victoria League." Oh, shades of Vallandigham! and ye living Departurites! what think ye of the new interpretation of the 14th and 15th amendments? Mrs. Woodhull, in her letter accepting the nomination, gives a full statement of the argument by which she deduces from the new amendments, the right of her sex to the elective franchise. Oh, dear Victoria! how proud you do us in condescending to ask our good will and support. And we are dying, Vie-dying, to know if you are a widow, and young and pretty, with a kissable mouth. If so, we will support you for awhile, and will also lend you our editorial good will. But we tell you plainly, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, if you are ugly and old, and scrawny, you and all your New Departure league may go to the devil. We cannot accept the situation. We are not progressive enough for that.

THE GRAVE OF GENERAL LEE.

A correspondent describing the commencement exercises at Washington-Lee College, Lexington, Va., thus speaks of the tomb of General Lee:

Hundreds of people visited, on yesterday, the tomb of Lee, which is in the basement of Lee Chapel. The neat marble slab which covers the vault, the simple inscription, "Robert Edward Lee—Born January 18, 1807—Died October 12, 1870," the railing of black walnut, the posts capped with marble, and the decorations of flowers, evergreens and immortelles, impressed every one with the exceeding good taste with which everything had been arranged. But we had opportunity of judging what the tomb would be when the design of the Memorial Association is carried out. Valentine, the gifted young sculptor, has placed near the tomb his model in plaster of the sarcophagus which the Lee Memorial Association propose to place over his grave.

It represents Gen. Lee as asleep in his nightly bivouac beneath the stars, his military cloak around him, and one hand lightly resting upon the sword which lies by his side. The face is copied from the bust which Valentine made just a few months before Gen. Lee's death, and which has been pronounced by family and friends a speaking likeness. The posture is easy and graceful, just the position in which the old hero used to sleep. The couch on which it rests is inscribed with the coat of arms of Virginia and other appropriate devices.

San Fancisco, Aug. 4.—Col. Von Schmidt is negotiating in behalf of the Lake Tahoe Water company with the Central Pacific railroad, to construct a tunnel through the Sierra Nevada of sufficient size to admit of the passage of trains and a canal boat. This would save the road seven miles distance, 1,000 feet ascent and descent, and obviate the snow sheds almost wholly. The negotiations are likely to succeed.

The transfer of the California Pacific railroad and its property to the Central Pacific is completed, and the relaying of the Vallejo and Sacramento track with heavier rails has commenced.

Ex-Gov. Bigler is in a dying condition with the dropsy at Sacramento. He was tapped yesterday.

The competition between the Mo. P. R. R. and the North Mo. R. R. was lively the past week, and shippers of Texas cattle and other stock, enjoyed the joke hugely. The competing lines between Kansas City and St. Louis charged $40 per car, but the tariff was reduced to $14, $10, $5, and finally a car of cattle was shipped to St. Louis without charge. We have been informed that the excitement increased daily, and one company offered a premium to drovers who would ship cattle over their line, but we did not learn that any man was cruel enough to accept.—[Kansas City Times.

There was a great outpouring of the Divine spirit at Kirksville recently, and fifty professed religion.

PLEASANTON SUSPENDED.

Washington, August 8.—To day the President sent to Gen. Pleasanton the following:

"Executive mansion, August 8th. You are hereby suspended from the office of commissioner of the internal revenue, in accordance with the terms of an act approved April 5th, A. D. 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2nd, 1869, and subject to all the provisions of the law applicable thereto.

U. S. GRANT.

To A. Pleasanton, Esq.

On receiving the notification, Gen. Pleasanton vacated the office, leaving for his successor the following note:

"To J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue bureau:

Sir—Having this day been suspended from this office by the President, I turn the same over to you. Respectfully,

A. Pleasanton.

Douglass immediately entered upon the duties of his office, and received the congratulations of his friends. Pleasanton is suspended until the end of the next session of the Senate, and Douglass is to perform the duties of the office in the meantime.

TEXAS.

There is a prospect of lively times in Texas. The Radical governor, Davis, and the Radical legislature are as loggerheads. The legislature wants to meet in extra session, in September, for some purpose, and the governor wants to prevent the meeting, if he can—particularly as it is intimated that the house will attempt to impeach him, and depose him from office. It was at first said that the governor would issue a proclamation forbidding the special session; but the latest gissings out are that he will lock the doors of the capitol building, and call upon the federal troops in Austin to keep out the intruders. The extra session is called for September.

The census of Australia was taken on the same day that the enumeration of inhabitants in the British Islands took place. The Registrar General of the Province of Victoria, which contains about 750,000 inhabitants, was so confident of the accuracy of his returns that he offered a reward of ten shillings—two dollars and a half in gold—to every householder who could show to have that his household had been overlooked by the sub-enumerator.

It is related of a colporteur sent out in the palmy days of colporteurage by the American Tract Society, that he asked a rough Arkansan what denomination a certain dilapidated smoking meeting-house belonged to. "Wall, stranger," was the reply, "she war a Hard Shell Baptist, but they don't run her now."

The Lynching Bee Outlook.—A good many years ago there was a countryman who used to drive a team through the streets of Lynchburg, Virginia, nearly every day, much to the amusement of citizens, and especially strangers visiting the place. It consisted of an old brindle ox, an old gray horse and a little black mule. Following along after the other, the ox at the wheel, the horse in the lines, and the mule in the lead. The harness consisted of chick collars, rope traces and grapevine tugs. A man in Memphis, who of course, must have heard of that team, and, being a man of enterprise and imagination, has determined to outdo the Lynching team, and at once illustrate the value of the staple product of this country. Whether it was an inspiration of an inventive genius, or was the dictate of an enterprising spirit, or an exemplification of the old adage that "necessity makes invention," we do not stop to discuss. He evidently has supreme contempt for leather and iron, harness-makers and blacksmiths—for Thursday we saw him driving, or rather driving ahead of him, on a hoe with a rope about it for lead rope, one end fastened to the pomel of his saddle and the other tied to the tongue of a Studebaker wagon, which was clattering, chattering as he went, as a jolly good thing to the merry tune of "Wait for the Wagon."

In a short time after we saw him trotting the horse, but Mesmerized gaily back up the street with his wagon full of household furniture, with the slight difference in the situation—instead of having one end of the rope attached to the horn of the saddle, it was tied to the horse's tail. Everybody laughed, the children shouted, dogs ran after the wagon, wagging their tails wildly to see a horse hitched to anything but a tail which they evidently considered a worse appendage than tin pans—although the horse's tail was considerably horrifically elongated.

If you do believe this tale,
To pull he did not fail,
Nor even switch his tail,
And though you couldn't see it wagging,
Twas plain to see, on went the wagon

Concert—Prof. Carl, with his singing class, aided by the Philharmonic band, and Messrs. Krumholtz and Smith, discoursed all sorts of music to a respectable audience last Friday night, at the Baptist church. It is simply impossible and absurd to try to get such musical charms out of a class of boys and girls learning to sing, as would "soothe the savage breast," or please the civilized ear. And we didn't think it was a fair test of the musical efficiency or talent of the pupils. Prof. Carl did too much. He made too many apologies, which were entirely unnecessary. He sang too much and too loud, with his arms and legs, and valedictoried too much to his class; all of which seem to be new features in a concert. The best thing of the evening was the duett by Prof. Gimbel, on the piano, and Geo. Zeiler, on the cornet. The band performed in its usual admirable style. Lexington can boast of the basest ballers, and Prof. Smith is certainly the bassest singer, and John Zeiler the bassest viol-der in all these parts.

Notice.—Our enterprising citizen, H. J. Armstrong, obtains his goods direct from first hands, no one between him and the shop where they are made; hence he is selling a first class improved Grain Drill at the small price of $65 each, which is $20 lower than usual. Call and get a Drill; they are worth this to saw grass seed alone to many farmers. He intends selling his fine stock of Plows, Drills, Cider Mills, Washing Machines, &c., &c., at prices to suit the times. Also a nice lot of Irish Lincoln seed raised in this county this year. Call and examine his machinery. The best and cheapest wagon in the market.

Fire at Wellington.—The drug store of Houston & Ragland, with part of the contents, was burnt last Thursday night. J. S. Blackwell's law office was in the upper story of the building, and his books and papers were all destroyed. The store house, occupied by T. D. Woodson, was at the time, on fire, but the store was saved; the goods in his store were removed during the burning, but very much damaged. All the property was partially insured. Mr. Blackwell sustains serious loss in books and papers. His library was a fine one.

Wellington.—This lively little burg is putting on city airs. Last week it had a first class sensation, by reason of six or eight stores and dwellings being entered by burglars, and money and other valuables being taken. We have heard of one or two funny incidents connected therewith, as related by Turner Willinson, and which of course are all true, but will modestly beat repeating in a newspaper. This week we have a first class fire reported, for particulars of which see elsewhere in this paper. Next week is to be heard from.

Festival.—The ladies of the O. S. Presbyterian church, who are now having their church edifice thoroughly repainted and repaired, will give a festival during the fair week, for the purpose of raising money to finish paying for the same, the funds now on hand not being sufficient to defray the entire expense. We hope they may meet with deserved success.

Concerts.—The Lafayette Silver Cornet Band will give a series of concerts, at Arcana Hall, during the Fair. The programme will include songs, sentimental and comic, dances, jokes, Ethiopian comicalities, music by the band, &c., &c. A lively time may be anticipated.

Peaches.—We have seen fine fruit before this year, and in other States, but David Hixon, living on the Plum Hill Farm, in Ray county, can just "take the rag off the bush" in raising fine peaches, apples and plums. He left at our office this week some specimens of peaches which measured more than twelve inches in circumference, and weighing nearly a pound each. Who can beat it

Boots and Shoes.—Gaines has a full stock of Boots and Shoes.

STOCK, FIELD AND FARM.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS WANTED.

[illegible]

SCHOOL ELECTION.

[illegible]

GRAND OPENING.

GRAND FREE LUNCH!

ON

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

[illegible]

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[illegible]

MAYVIEW HIGH SCHOOL.

MAYVIEW, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THIS HIGH SCHOOL WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1871, AND CONTINUE FIVE SCHOLASTIC MONTHS.

TERMS:

Primary Department, per month, [illegible]
Collegiate Department, per month, [illegible]

One half of tuition in advance, the balance on the 1st of February, 1872.

No deduction made for absence.

No charge for tuition after the commencement, [illegible]

[illegible]

STEPHENS' COLLEGE,

LOCATED IN COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies. Chartered by the Baptist General Assembly. The Sixteenth Annual Session commences

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1871,

and end Thursday, June 27, 1872. A corps of able teachers in all the departments. For further information address the President, R. S. Rodes, D. D., LL. D., Columbia, Mo.

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY.

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of September, 1871, and continue nine months. Expenses for session of nine months, from entrance to end of session, [illegible]

The instruction embraces thorough Classical, Literary and scientific courses, together with the Professional departments of Law and Engineering.

The entire expenses for the session of nine months need not exceed $300. Students can board themselves for from $8 to $10 per month, and room rent free. Students can also reduce the cost of their washing by one-half.

For catalogues containing full information, address

G. W. L. BULLITT, President, or
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary.

aug12 4w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Lafayette county, Mo., dated August 10th, A. D. 1871, notice is hereby given that Robert Tarlton, Collector of said county, will attend at Lexington, Mo., on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1871, and continue six days thereafter, for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1871, when and where all persons interested may attend.

JAMES O'CORMAN, Clerk.

By A. A. Dorsey, D. C.

aug12 4w

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, A TEACHER, QUALIFIED to teach the Texas Ferry High School, in Lafayette county, Mo. Address the undersigned, at Sniper's post office, Lafayette county, Mo.

M. S. SPARKS,
J. W. BLACKWELL,
H. B. VAUGHAN,
Trustees.

LEXINGTON CITY MILLS.

EMANUEL LEASTER, PROPRIETOR.

Water street, Lexington, Mo.

THE BEST BRANDS of Flour constantly on hand, also Meal, and Chopping, [illegible]

Highest price in cash for Patterns, Ash, Cedar, Poplar, Main and Cantrell, will promptly attend to any [illegible] aug5 3t

EMMET HOUSE.

LEXINGTON, MO., OPPOSITE MAMMOTH STAMP.

M. Summers, - - - Proprietor.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN and always be supplied with the best the market affords. Good beds, pleasant rooms, and moderate charges. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest liquors. [illegible]

MRS. CUTHBERT'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

THIS INSTITUTION will open its second session on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871. Number unprecedented last session, 100. Full corps of efficient and accomplished teachers.

Refers to Rev. James H. Brookes, St. Louis; H. Clay Ewing, St. Louis; Rev. Thomas H. Pope, St. Louis; Rev. Wm. Lee Wright, Lexington; D. Nightingale, Esq., St. Louis; Leonard Lewis, Esq., St. Louis; Geo. Wilson, Lexington, Mo.; Robert Dalton, Mo.; Wm. Cross, M. D., San Antonio, Texas.

MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT.

aug5 1t 1400 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Marshall & Easter, in the business of mutual consent, dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1871. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who are authorized to use the name of the firm. Persons owing us will come forward at once and settle with him, and persons having claims against the firm will present same to him for payment.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL,
EMANUEL EASTER.

Lexington, Missouri, August 11, 1871.

Having sold my interest in the Lexington City Mills to my partner, Emanuel Easter, who will be the sole owner and carry on said mill in his own name, I take pleasure in recommending my friends and patrons as a correct business man and good miller. I will continue the business up to the end of August, and will be ready to settle with Marshall & Easter, having purchased the interest of said Easter in said mill. I take pleasure in recommending to my friends and patrons in the past, and future, by the dealings, to meet the same in the future.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL.

Lexington, Mo., August 10, 1871.

Having sold, to my old partner, Benjamin Marshall, all my interest in the saw mill, lately owned and operated by Marshall & Easter, in the firm of Marshall & Easter, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm to my friends and patrons. Hoping for them a share of their patronage in the future, I remain,

EMANUEL EASTER.

Lexington, Mo., August 11, 1871.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Lafayette county, Mo., dated August 10th, A. D. 1871, notice is hereby given that I will attend at Lexington, Mo., on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1871, and continue six days thereafter, for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1871, when and where all persons interested may attend.

JAMES O'CORMAN, Clerk.

By A. A. Dorsey, D. C.

aug12 4w

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Lafayette.

In the Common Pleas Court of said county, June Term, 1871.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

John E. Martin
vs.
Charles Markley.

NOW at this day comes the said plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that defendant is not a resident of the State of Missouri, and cannot be served with the process heretofore issued, it is therefore ordered that publication be made according to the law and rules of this court, that the said defendant Charles Markley, be hereby notified that a suit has been commenced against you in the Common Pleas Court of Lafayette county, by petition, the object of which is to obtain judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, and interest thereon, and also to enforce a mechanic's lien filed against a certain house and lot in the town of Lexington, Mo., known as lot [illegible] fronting on Main street, by twenty-five (25) feet long and fourteen (14) feet deep, situated on block eleven (11), fourth addition to the town of Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, and you are further notified that unless you appear at the next term of the court to be held on the 5th day of September next, and on or before the sixth day thereof (if the term shall so long continue and if not then before the end of the term) and answer said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered against you as prayed for.

A true copy attest:

H. L. BARKSDALE, Clerk.

By C. B. Daniel, D. C.

Hall & Hall att'ys p'lff. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

SAINT JOSEPH

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF ST. JO. MO.

CASH RESOURCES NEARLY HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

This Company has the largest surplus over all liabilities of any agency company in Missouri.

Its Directors and Stockholders comprise some of the leading merchants and business men of Missouri.

Its business is conducted on the principle of mutuality, and all losses are promptly adjusted and paid.

Descriptive and other desirable information can be had at the office of the Lexington Agency.

GEO. W. SAMUEL, President.
H. M. GRIFFITH, Vice-President.
J. G. A. NOEL, Secretary.
WM. R. KERR, General Agent.

[illegible] has received and [illegible] to the [illegible]

GEO. WITHERS,
Agent for Lexington.

NOTICE TO

TAX-PAYERS!

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Lafayette county, Mo., dated August 10th, A. D. 1871, notice is hereby given that Robert Tarlton, Collector of said county, will attend at Lexington, Mo., on the first Monday in November, A. D. 1871, and continue six days thereafter, for the purpose of collecting taxes for the year 1871, when and where all persons interested may attend.

JAMES O'CORMAN, Clerk.

By A. A. Dorsey, D. C.

aug12 4w

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

[illegible]

CHARLES L. EWING, Admr.

PINE LUMBER.

HAVING been appointed an agent for the sale of the undersigned, I am now prepared to offer the public a good assortment of Pine Lumber, consisting of flooring, siding and ceiling, white and yellow pine flooring, fencing and siding, all thoroughly seasoned—Brighton, Lathe, doors and sash of reduced prices. All wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to call at my yard, near M. P. Church south, as I am determined to sell cheap. [illegible] P. BALLARD.

NEW SALOON.

LAFAYETTE STREET, LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

The Old Stand of John Bacha.

St. Louis Beer Always on Hand.

THE BEST WHISKY TO BE HAD IN THE CITY.

I ALSO keep constantly on hand, the very best brand of wines and liquors. Call and [illegible]

MATHEW.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Mo., made at the June term thereof, I will the undersigned, Edward Warren, guardian of Mollie Chrisler, a person of unsound mind, will on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1871,

(being the regular Court in said county), offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the southwest door of said county, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all the right, title and interest of said Mollie Chrisler, in and to the following described real estate, situated in said county, to wit: Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten (10), township forty-eight (48), range twenty-eight (28), containing 40 acres more or less.

Terms of sale: one-third C